Amusements To-day. Academy of Music Matines, La Sennambula Academy of Music—Maines, La Sonnambula.

Booth's Theotre—Monte Cristo. Maines.

Bonne i's Museum—Headway and St. et.

Cosmopolition Theotre—Mammoth Minstell. i

Duly's Theotre—1:8-8. Mailies.

Wifth Avenue Finentre—Infantie. Mailies.

Grand Opera House—The High Fig. Mailies. Maverly's Theatre-Sileria, Matines. Indian Wigwam Circus Matines.
Madison Square Theatre Young Mrs. Winthrep Hat.
Nible's Ga. den Prits in England and Ireland. Matines. National Posorama -Madison av. and 59th at Nam Francisco Minaterla Bradiest and 19th st. Ma Blandard Theatre Minate. Nations. Thalis Theatre Ken. Matthew. The Casino-La Julie l'arfumeuse Theatre Comique-McSariey's Infistion. Tony Paulor's Theatre-The Mason.

Pe Theatre A Paristan Romance. Matines

ND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary adverti ing; large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 ats to \$2.50, according to classification WHERE, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Free Trade in Politics.

It is by no means improbable that the next election of President may turn upon the question of free trade or protection. The Republicans mean to have it so if they can; and there are plenty of Democrats who wish to accommodate them. The most dashing and aggressive of these is, perhaps, the Hon. HENRY WATTERSON of Louisville, the Hor-SPUR of free trade politics. He would rather be beaten on an unqualified and extreme free tende platform than carry the election on any other. That lively Western journal, the Kunsas City Times, likewise proclaims the same kind of purpose. "This is the leading question, paramount to all others," says the

There would be a good deal of interest in watching a Presidential canvass turning exclusively or even principally upon this one question; but it would not be the interes which attaches to an uncertain contest. From the very beginning, we should all know that the decision would be against our gallant and uncompromising free traders; but nevertheless, their struggle would possess the peculiar charm that always belongs to the efforts of clever and earnest men contending against heavy odds and fighting a battle that is sure to end in their defeat. It would be very much like the canvass of the old Liberty party in 1844, when they ran James G. Birney of Michigan for President, and gave him altogether 62,000 votes out of the aggregate of nearly two millions and three quarters that were cast for all the candidates. No doubt the free traders would do a good deal better than this, but after the election they would be left in such a minority that the most earnest among them would not be in a hurry to try the experiment

very soon again. It is a rather instructive circumstane that while in 1890 the Democratic platform drawn, we believe, by the hand of Mr. WAT-TERSON himself, explicitly declared the purpose of the party to be tariff for revenue only, yet the campaign had no sooner advanced into a rather critical stage than the candidate, the frank and manly HANCOCK wrote a letter taking strong ground in favor of what is known as incidental protection!

There is no question that free trade, with the abolition of all Custom Houses, is the only ideal and just system of commercial relations, just as perfect peace, with the abolition of armies and navies, is the only ideal and just system regarding the safety of nations; but, unfortunately for those generous and ardent souls who aspire only to the ideal, the world is still as far away from perfect peace as it is from perfect freedom of trade. And fortunate, indeed, are we that within the borders of our own country we are able to enjoy and maintain such freedom.

Dressed Beef from Montana.

The experiment of shipping dressed beef from Chicago to the East has been watched with considerable interest by persons extensively engaged in cattle raising in the far West, especially in Montana Territory. It has yielded results so satisfactory to its promoters that the plan of slaughtering cattle on the great ranges in Montana, where they are fatted, and sending the beef in refrigerator cars to New York and New England is now seriously talked of.

It is held that there are two reasons why the Chicago dressed beef is not in perfect condition when it arrives in this market. First. the cattle on their arrival at the Chicago yards, though in better condition than if they had made the longer journey to New York, are not fit to be killed; and secondly, no refrigerator car has yet been invented which preserves the evenness of temperature that is necessary to keep the dressed beef in perfect order. Persons who claim to be informed as to the needs of the business say that a refrigerator car which should wholly answer the purpose for which those cars are designed would be worth at least a million dollars to its inventor, and they believe that with inducement so great it will not be long before an almost perfect refrigerator car will be made With such a car, they say, beef slaughtered in prime condition on the Montana ranges may be delivered in New York in a state which shall do away with all the objections now raised against the beef that is sent here from the Chicago slaughter houses. The greatest obstacles, then, to the success of the project, it is said, would be the opposition of the great firms who are in that line of business in Chicago and the opposition of the railroads. The firstmentioned obstacle is so great that persons interested in the project say they would be compelled at first to do business through those houses and give them the lion's share of the profits. The railroads are so strongly opposed to having their enormous traffic in live cattle replaced by the traffle in dressed beef-which would reduce the bulk of freight and their profits to a small fraction of the present floures-that it is believed they would cooperate with the firms which now control the shipping of dressed beef from Chicago, to maintain their monopoly and restrict the business. It is said that double rates are charged by the railroads on the dressed beef now sent eastward by a few firms in the far West. A firm in Miles City has been sending considerable quantities during the last six months to points along the Northern Pacific Railroad, and hopes soon to reach St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other large cities further east. The profits | married was still living. On the 27th have been fair, notwithstanding the double

It is difficult to understand why, other obstacles being removed, the cattle raisers of Montana cannot find a way of sending their beef through to New York in refrigerator cars without paying tribute to the Chicago men. Anything that would cheapen the price of wholesome beef in New York would he a blessing to this great city. To the men be guilty of a most serious offence in Catholic

rates charged by the railroads.

who need it most, to give them strength for work, it has already become a luxury almost beyond their means

The Weak and the Wicked.

Out of a total population of about fifty millions, there were in 1880 a little over a quarter of a million of people insane, idiotic blind, and deaf and dumb in the United States. In every million of population there were 1.834 victims of insanity, 1,533 idiots, 976 blind, and 675 deaf and dumb.

Apparently there was a large increase i the proportion of these defective people as compared with 1870, 1860, and 1850. But the proportional increase seems to have been due chiefly or altogether to more thoroughness in gathering the statistics concerning them. An exact and trustworthy census, of the insane especially, it is almost impossible to get. In the first place, what is the dividing line between sanity and insanity? We have seen how, in a recent case, a jury decided that a man was sane who was pretty generally pronounced a lunatic by the professional experts in mental disease. Whether GUITEAU was a responsible agent has hardly yet been decided, though the brain of the assassin has been dissected. And, sane or in sane, he went abroad among men during life. and doubtless was about as well balanced mentally as thousands of men and women who are on the streets to-day. Very many drunkards are the victims of as genuine and as dangerous a mania as that which affects i large part of the population of our insane asylums; and the number of people who are subject to insane impulses, or who are what

is called half-cracked, is multitudinous. Besides, families are slow to acknowledge insanity among their members, provided it is not of a sort to compel seclusion in an asylum. But, to cover such cases so far as possible, the Census Bureau sent out blank forms of return to 100,000 physicians in the Union, four-fifths of whom responded with the desired information, and by the lists they sent the regular returns of the enumerators were corrected. Under such circumstances. of course the total number obtained was pretty sure to be much larger, proportionately, than it was in previous censuses, when equally thorough methods of obtaining returns were not adopted. But even then we cannot take the figures with entire confidence. The result is an approximation only. At least, we do not get from the census for 1880 sufficient data to enable us to answer the question whether insanity is on the increase that is, whether the ratio of new cases to

the total population is growing larger. It seems fair to conclude, however, tha there is no decline in the proportion of insanity. The number of the insane manifestly grows at least with the increase of population. More than that cannot be deduced from the census tables.

Out of a total of 91,997 insane returned in 1880, 44,408 were males and 47,589 females; 65,651 were natives and 26,346 were foreign; \$5.840 were white and 6.157 colored. We see, therefore, that insanity attacks women oftener than men. Of idiots, however, the total of 76,895 was made up of 45,309 males and 31,586 females. The negro population, too is much more liable to idiocy than insanity, the number of colored idiots being 9.579, to 6.157 lunaties. The foreign population, however, contributed only 4,007 to the idiots, while its insane numbered 26,346. The tendency to insanity among the foreigners is very striking, they furnishing considerably more than one-quarter of the whole number of insane, while there were only about oneseventh as many of them in the Union as natives. It is suggestive to observe also that there is the same increased tendency to insanity, but in a less marked degree, in natives who remove from one part of the Union to another, especially from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The immigrant is subjected to an unwonted strain, and the law of the survival of the fittest works with espacial rapidity in his case. Life in the old grooves he might sustain without mental damage, but in new paths he loses his wits. It is the strong birds which stand the migra-

tory flight; the weak ones drop by the way. Of the blind there were more males than females the total number having been 48 998 made up of 26,743 males and 22,180 females. The same was the case with respect to the deaf and dumb. Out of a total of 33,878, there were 18,567 males and 15,311 females.

The total number of paupers enumerated in almshouses was 67,067, besides whom there was a great body of outdoor paupers, of whom the statistics are manifestly so incomplete that they are of no account whatever. The total, according to the census, was 21,598; but how worthless those floures are is shown by the return from Boston of only 13 outdoor paupers for the whole city.

The number of prisoners in confinement in the United States was 59,255, against 40,942 lunaties confined in asylums. In the number of prisoners, however, were certain persons charged with offences and awaiting in county jails their trial; and there were some insane. Prisoners held for debt, however, were not included, nor were witnesses locked up to secure their testimony. Of Imprisoned debtors the total was 43, and of imprisoned witnesses 107. It is creditable to our civilization that these figures are so small; but that there are any such prisoners is a blot on our

legal system. The total number of felons at hard labor in prisons and penitentiaries was 30,623, and 4.883 convicts were at work outside of prison walls, under lessees or under county officials. About 43,000 of the prisoners did some work, and 16,000 were maintained in Idleness; 54,186 were males and 5,069 females, 46,338 native and 12,917 foreign, 42,294 white and 16,961 colored. Among the colored were included 531 Chinamen, 1 Japanese, and 161 Indians.

The Trick of a Colorado Millionaire.

The Roman Catholic clergy are very reasonably indignant and outraged at the disgraceful trick played upon the priest who recently married Mr. TABOR of Colorado at Washington.

It seems that on the 30th of last September Senator Tabon was married at St. Louis to Mrs. ELIZABETH B. DOE, whose maiden name was McCourt. A Justice of the Pence officiated at the ceremony, and the marriage was sufficient for all legal purposes. It was comparatively secret, however, there being only two witnesses. The reason why it was kept thus secret was that Senator Tabon had recently obtained a divorce from another wife, and she was at the time of the second ceremony suing him for alimony. He was in a hurry to get married anew, but he wished to avoid complications growing out of that suit.

Nor was that all. The bride with whom the Colorado Senator stood up before the St. Louis Justice of the Peace was also divorced, and the man to whom she had been of June, 1577, the Rev. James O'MALLAY, paster of St. Peter's Church at Oshkosh, married Miss McCourt to Mr. WILLIAM H. Dor according to the Catholic rites.

The rule of the Roman Catholic Church forbade Mrs. Doe to marry again so long as her husband was living, divorce or no divorce Any priest who officiated at her second wedding, knowing the circomstances, would

eyes. With a marriage before a Justice of the Peace of course the Church would have nothing to do, except to visit ecclesiastical punishment on the Catholic woman. In the view of the Church it was no marriage at all, however sound it might be legally. In spite of it, the woman would be an adulteress in the Catholic view, a grievous sinner against

Gop and the Church. Yet recently Senator Tabongot up a grand vedding at Willard's Hotel at Washington, and again married the divorced woman to whom he had been joined last September by the St. Louis Justice of the Peace. The unnecessary ceremony could have been devised only to make a show, for even if the ex-Mrs. Doe was dissatisfied with a civil marriage merely, she must have been well aware that she was not entitled to a religious mar-

riage by a priest. Though she was well known in Colorado a divorced woman, just as Senator Tabon was notoriously a recently divorced man, the Washington people do not seem to have understood that she had so lately passed from he arms of Mr. Doz. Some very reputable people, therefore, responded with their presence to the wedding summons. The President was there, for instance; but men and women better acquainted with social matters out in Colorado, seem to have kept away with a few exceptions.

The person who was most sedulously kept in the dark about the divorce business, however, was the priest who went through the marriage forms. Father CAPPELLE performed the ceremony entirely unaware that there was an impediment to the marriage insuper able according to the law of his Church. That is, a trick was played upon him by a Senator of the United States, a coarse fellow who wished to kick up a dust in the capital and make a display of his money. the priest married the divorced man to the divorced woman, the wife of the one and the

husband of the other being still alive. Since the sham ceremony, Father CAPPELLS has learned the facts about the divorce, and has done the best he could to remedy the evil and expose the shabby trick. He has declared the marriage void ecclesiastically, and has returned the wedding fee he received to the Senatorial trickster. The priest who married Miss McCourt to Mr. Doe has also denounced the Washington marriage as a shameful deception and declared the union of Mr. Tabon and the divorced woman to be illicit.

These are the facts of this disgraceful cas And, remember that the man who played the trick on the Washington priest was only the other day a Senator of the United States. Nor did he trick Father CAPPELLE alone. He deceived people who attended the sham wedding whereat he was married to a woman who was already legally his wife-that is, if the divorces of the two are not also sham -and to whom no priest would have married him with a knowledge of the true circumstances. Along with their gold and silver they dig

up a great deal of dirt out in Colorado.

Columbia College and the Proposes School of Electricity.

Columbia College proposes to establish a school of electricity. According to our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, the new institution is to be set on foot in a very unusual way. If the various telegraph, telephone, and electric lighting companies which have business interests in this city will give the plant to begin with-which would cost \$15,000-and will also guarantee an income of \$12,000 a year, the college will organize the school, appoint a principal professor, and furnish such additional instructors as may be required.

It is difficult to see precisely what benefit is to be conferred upon the school by its connection with Columbia College under such an arrangement. The corporations who contribute to its support will bear the burden, and the college will take all the credit, giving its own name to the institution and reserving to itself whatever patronage there may be by way of appointments.

If these corporations intend to pay for a school of electricity, they might as well in great quantities, and it is the one about manage it themselves. If it is to bear the name of Columbia College, let it be established and supported out of the treasury of that institution, without assistance except such as may be derived from tuition fees.

Two more hotels were afire yesterday morning one being the Delayan House in Albany and the other a seaside hotel near Providence. Fortunately, no lives were lost, and the flames in both places were extinguished before the buildings were destroyed, but some of the members of the Legislature had a lively experionce during the Albany fire. They showed that they did not possess more than ordinary presence of mind when aroused from their beds at 3 o'clock in the morning by the smell of smoke and the cry of "Fire!" In fact, the lesson which everybody seems to have learned from such disasters as the Newhall House fire in Milwaukee is that when a hotel gets on fire the guests must run and jump for their lives. But another lesson taught by these fires, namely that it is extremely important to make hotels as secure against fire as any structure built by human hands can be, does not appear to have been so thoroughly comprehended and so universally put to practical use.

It is singular that, while the Indian Appropriation bills are passed annually, and persons are appointed to buy, transmit, and distribute supplies, nearly every year some tribe is re ported to be starving. In the Department of Arizona some Indians are now scourged with smail-pox, and to a despatch telling him that a physician will attend to them Gen. CROOK replies that "the Indians need some thing besides medicine-they have nothing to ent, and in their efforts to get something may inoculate the whole country." A reason is given by the authorities for the present condition of these Indians-there is always an excuse ready in such cases.

Tenement-house eigarmaking dies hard. After years of agitation, a bill prohibiting this demoralizing and unhealthy species of labor has run the gauntiet of all obstructions and become a law; but, as it is not to go into effect until the 1st of next October, the struggle that a few interested manufacturers have been conducting against it is not wholly given up. There still seems to be a faint hope that there may be further delays before the act is allowed to go into operation, and, with delay, a possibility of repeal. Tenement-house eigarmaking has evidently been a very profitable industry for the manufacturers concerned in it; but they may as well resign themselves to seeing i brought to an end. The law that has been secured after such a long contest, and in the facof such bitter opposition, is intended to stand, and will be enforced.

There is no reason to four that street cars drawn by cable will be less successful in New The experience of a cable car company in Chicago shows this very satisfactorily. Mr. C. B. Holmes, the President of the company, being interrogated on the subject, writes that their ears ran smoothly and without the less of a single trip during the entire winter, although the mercury fell at one time to 29° be low zero, and the frost penetrated the ground over five feet. Heavy snow and hard rains gave no trouble, and while the cars drawn by horses were blocked by storms, the cable lines sere doing full service at full speed.

It is stated that one of the New York street car. companies has looked into the cost of operating a cable, and estimates that it will save

sixty-five per cent, of its present running ex-

penses by making the change.

There is every reason to believe that we shall not have to wait long before seeing our street cars drawn by an invisible wire cable running underneath the surface of the road beds now traversed by weary horses; and New Yorkers will have cause to congratulate themselves when that comes to pass.

Another chapter was added yesterday to the strange story of Mr. B. T. BARBUTT, who was, it is alleged, plundered by his confidential clerk, Charles T. Beckwith, several years ago. to the amount of several hundred thousand When the case came up BECKWITH faced the terrors of the law boldly, and retained distinguished counsel to defend him. He seemed to have an abundance of money, but the detectives could not find out where he kept it. At this juncture, it is alleged, Mrs. ELLEN E. Peck of Brooklyn offered her services, claiming to have valuable information as to the whereabouts of BECKWITH's treasure. But the result did not justify Mr. Babbirr's outlay, apparent ly, for in March, 1879, at his instance, an indict ment for obtaining money by false pretences was found by the Grand Jury of this county against Mrs. Peck. Litigation in other direct tions followed. Now it has been found that there were legal defects in the old indictment, and so the Grand Jury supplemented it yester day with a new indictment against Mrs. PECK

This has been a great week for new doctors According to the latest returns, 163 of them have just received their degrees and diplomas from the University of the City of New York 121, including \$4 dental surgeons, from the Iniversity of Maryland; 35 from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and 45 from the Homosopathic Medical College in this city. This makes a heavy crop of spring doctors fo one week's harvesting.

There is one trade in London that will find compensations in the Whitehall explosionthe glaziers will be busy for some days.

Many people must reflect somewhat serious on the growing possibilities of dynamite. Mankind has succeeded in discovering a terri-ble means of destruction in this explosiveterrible not only in its actual powers, but also and especially in the case with which it can be made to do its work. A man who might despair of being able to place undetected a sufficient quantity of gunpowder where it could do the desired injury, can easily manage a little package of dynamite.

The turning of some shop windows into a esemblance to poultry yards, with eggs of all ues and sizes, surrounded by hay, or packed into baskets, and with toy hens and hencoope adding picturesqueness to the scene, is a reminder that Easter is at hand. Not less con spicuous are the pictorial Easter cards which have also come forth in great numbers, with various degrees of appropriateness in design and inscription. The European custom of dyeing eggs and of giving sweetmeats at Easter in egg-shaped boxes has only of late years beome very widespread in this country, while the introduction of the Easter cards is still more modern. The ornamentation of bonbon boxes by costly hand paintings and other devices has been carried so far that an egg as big as an ostrich's, filled with choice devices of the confectioner, can be made no mean wift. Easter cems to come a little prematurely when i falls, as it does this year, a week before the end of March, and with wintry winds still blowing.

The statement that Baron Nordenskjold, he Arctic explorer, has informed the Dutch Minister at Stockholm that he intends to claim the reward of 25,000 guilders offered for the discovery of a northeast passage, may set statesmen to inquiring whether any statute of imitations runs against such old offers. It is close upon three centuries since that reward was promised, and, if it still holds good, there may be a disposition among Governments to see what unrevoked promises of compensation, inherited from former ages, they are liable to be called upon to fulfil.

The growth of the use of canned vegetables is illustrated by the fact that last autumn the packers filled 52,322 952 cans with tomatoes. Yet it had not been a good year for tomatoes and their prices in some parts of the country were high. Should the present year be more favorable, the packing may reach 70,000,000 cans, for the demand steadily increases. This vegetable is only one of many that are canned which the most alarms have been sounded, on account of occasional instances of reported poisoning, through the union of the acid with the metal.

Magazine writers, painters, poets, and lectorers in England find an apparently inexhaustible mine of material in the campaign against Arant, and now it is proposed to have the subject treated in a grand panorama. Nearly thirty years have elapsed since the Crimean war, and bence the smaller modern military exploits of Great Britain are as well worked over in literature and art as if they were like the great wars of elder generations.

Mr. Benjamin and the English Bar.

From the London Times. The following letters will be read with pleasure, not only by the immediate friends of Mr. Benjamin, but also by all those who are acquainted with the circumstances under which that distinguished lawyer came to this country and with the manner in which he was received into the ranks of the English bar

New Court, Tenris, Feb. 28, My Dear Berjamin: I have before the a distinuent signed by almost every hading member of the English or, the contents of which I am requested to convey to you. se old friends of yours are anxious that you should ford them collectively an apportunity of showing their lendship toward you, and they trust you will consent be their guest on some occasion convenient to you hope you will anderstand their reasons for desiring

held.

And so now, when you leave us, your old associates are arrayous to show and to tell you how much they valued the friends they have how lost. I am, my dear Benjamin, yours most fruly.

41 Avenue DE Jana, Paris, March 1. My DEAR ATTORNEY GENERAL: I hardly know how to express the emotions with which I read your letter of yesterday. I trust I can appreciate, as it deserves, so flattering a testimonial to my professinal current vina nating from the leading members of the English bar, and it is an honor of which I shall ever be proud. But I am more desply touched by the assurance that I am personally held in such high regard by my brethren in the pro-fession as to receive the assurance of their desire that I should still be considered by them all as a friend whose sympathies are to survive the severance of our profes nal relations. How heartily I respond to this desire

t surely is not necessary to express.

I have not the courage to decline the offer of which you have so kindly made yourself the intermediary. The state of my health, however, is such that it is impossible for me now to name a date at which I could be present in sondon; but as the season advances and the weather be comes more projitions. I have strong hopes of being able to pass a few weeks in Landon, and if so, I will then uppoint some day convenient to my friends for their colle tive farewell. I remain, my dear James, yours very sin-

Monte Carlo.

From the London World. MONTE CARLO, Feb. 26.-Only last week two

GEN. HAZEN'S COURT OF INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, March 15,-The charges against Gen. Hazen, and the official correspondence relating to them, are in such a shape that the War Department must either go on or be discredited. No half-way course now permissible; for the Secretary of War and Gen. Hazen would both suffer in public estimation by a compromise, or by abandonment

of the serious question in controversy. This whole dispute originated in a foolish blunder on the part of Gen, Hazen, who has a remarkable gift of seeking trouble. Mr. Beitz-hoover offered a resolution in the House of Representatives calling for information in re-

gard to Howgate's case.

Howgate stole at least a quarter of a million of dollars from the money appropriated by Congress for the Signal Service. While he was under indictment and a prisone in jail, the Judge who might try him allowed this felon the privilege of visiting his friends outside, attended by a warden, and on the last occasion he fled from this loose custody. All the circumstances of the escape and the antecedents of the case invited suspicion and demanded a searching investigation. Gen

tody. All the circumstances of the escape and the antecedents of the case invited suspicion, and demanded a searching investigation. Gen. Hazen's name was not mentioned, nor was he in any way pointed at by the Beltzhoover resolution. But Hazen, like a true warrior in peace, assumed that he was attacked through however, who retaliated with the flery speech which has attracted wide attention.

Instead of asking at once for a court of inquiry, Gen. Hazen, with a strange ignorance of propriety, requested the Secretary of War to have a committee of the Seante appointed to investigate charges made in the House of Representatives. Mr. Lincoln refused this request, as being wholly beyond his duty, and referred. Hazen to the Army Regulations for information as to the course of proceeding. Gen. Hazen impertmently renewed his application in deliance of this natice, and then the Secretary of War told him in plain terms that if he did not ask for a court of inquiry, one would be ordered without his consent.

Congress adjourned leaving the case in this condition. It is very plain that a court must be appointed, and the practical question is, how it shall be organized and who shall compose the tribunal. The President may appoint three, or a less number, and he is not explicitly confined to the rank of the accused officer in selecting the members to make the inquiry.

The political and personal influences that originally procured the appointment of Hazen from Hayes have been very loud in declaring. The President would not dare to order a court of inquiry. Persident was in the White House, always trembling for his stolen seat, and so anxious about the sharry that he illegally drew the money a month in advance of its being due. One of the singular facts about this business is that Hazen should have retained all the cerks and others who were employed by Howgale, when it was morally certain the forgeries frauds, and robberies of the latter could not have been successfully perpetrated without some collusion. After the former privat

ELEVATORS AND APARTMENTS

Some Objections to the Co-operative Plan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCH-Sir: Rapid ransit is of two kinds-the horizontal and the perpendicular. The horizontal transfers perons from place to place under, upon, or above the surface, while the perpendicular carries them from or beneath the surface to the upper stories of tall buildings. A minimum rate of speed for elevators is about eighty feet per minute, and the maximum is about three hundred feet per minute exclusive of stops No modern improvement has wrought such changes in the construction of dwellings, or se largely affected real estate values within certain lines. Very great improvement has been made in the manner of construction, as well ande in the manner of construction, as well as in the material and architecture of buildings recently erected. Both dwellings and business structures are better and more complete than those erected elsewhere. Indeed, many of them are as near perfection as good material and workmanship can make them. It has come to pass that a building with elevators rents more readily and at higher prices than the old-fashioned three or four story buildings. Consequently all land. priese that the Old-Jashinood throe or four story buildings. Consequently all land on leading thoroughfares or near business centres has been greatly enhanced in value, and the prices paid for lots so situated have fairly startied New Yorkers of the old school, and yet, notwithstanding such very high cost the investments have proved remunerative. The facilities afforded by the elevator have developed and bopularized apartment houses, which selected and bopularized apartment houses, which selected and the price of single houses, besides reducing to a minimum the points of friction as to service and attendance, which embitter the life of the average housekeeper.

Some of these buildings which were lirst creeted are among the best and most eligibly situated of these structures, and by their great success have stimulated a lost of initiators, ment houses without always having sufficient regard to the convenience of the plan or the filmess of the site, and the present tendency is to overde the matter, when the natural result will be the survival of the filtest, while those which, from defect in location or construction, will not maintain the standard of the filtest must uscept the status of tonement houses. Incredible a tone of the building, and the result in such cases is likely to be grievous disappointment in the matter of income. When the cost of a house is such that an apartment to accommodate a family cannot be rented for less than four or five thousand collars a year, it is obvious that the demand for such psymises must as well as in the cost of the building, and the result in such cases is likely to be grievous disappointment in the matter of income. When the cost of a house is such that an apartment to accommodate a family cannot be rented for less than four or five thousand obtains a year, it is obvious that the demand for such psymises have been proposed. A novel feature in apartment houses is that combination of owners and occupants known as the cooperative plan. This is as yet an experiment, the control

to parties who seek such homes. But until it is settled that human nature in New York is homogeneous enough to bear the strains of such complicated copartnership those of moderate means would do well to insect in such property as they can call wholly their own.

WHY HEARTS BREAK.

Matter-of-Pact Salution of Scutimental

LEGATE BY A. S.

"A healthy man or woman does not die of broken heart," a well-known physician said, A healthy heart is only a big muscle, and nobody can have grief enough to break it. When, therefore, a blocming young widow shows apparently inconceivable grief at the death of her husband, and in a short time recovers her equanimity, she ought not to be accussed of hypoerisy. Neither may it be concluded that another widow who soon pines and dies has had more affection for her husband than the first. The first widow may have had even more affection than the other, but have

seen sustained by physical health. It is erroneous to suppose that death by heart disease is always sudden. It is very com-monly protracted for years, and exists unde-tected by most skilful physicians only to be developed by some sudden occurrence. There was an eminent physician of Brooklyn, in active practice, who died within an hour of a time when he was about to lecture. He was so well that, after examination by skilled physicians of a first-class insurance company, he was declared to be perfectly sound, and a polley for \$10,000 insurance on his life reached his home before his body was cold. The cause of his death was a mystery until the post-morten his death was a mystery until the post-mortem examination by Dr. John G. Johnson of Brooklyn, showed that a little piece of chalky deposit in the heart had become loosened and formed an embodism. The man had simply taken some specimens out of his desk, and he died in his chair without any excitement or undue effort. Any fittle excitement might have done it. The exertion of grief might have done it, and then his death would have been cited as that from broken heart.

then his death would have been cited as that from broken heart.

"So-called deaths from broken hearts may be frequently traced in this way. One exertion as wed as another may furnish the requisite culmination. Medical books are filled with instances of death by heart disease during the performance of pleasurable natural functions. When a man is nearly dead it is easy to put on him the finishing stroke, but it is inaccurate to cive the finishing stroke, but it is inaccurate to cive the finishing stroke, but it is inaccurate to

stances of death by neart alsease driving the performance of pleasurable natural functions. When a man is nearly dead it is easy to put on him the fluishing stroke all the blame of his death. When a woman lesses her husband, or a girl loses her lover, and by nervous exhaustion, loss of sleep, lack of nourishment, and grief, weakons the action of her heart, she is said to die of a broken heart, but she has in fact died of a very ordinary disease.

"The case of Bull Poole, living for days with a ball in his heart, is often spoken of as remarkable; but Dr. Flint records a case where a noan had a bail in his heart twenty years, and inaily died of pacamonia. Both these men had healthy hearts, and conid not have had them broken by grief. Yet, in fact more men than women die of heart disease. Out of sixty-one observed cases thirty-seven were males. Another record showed seventeen males out of twenty-four cases. Another record showed that in sixty-two cases of rupture of the heart there was fatty degeneration existing. One observed cross there cases out of twenty-four where the heart was ruptured and where fatty degeneration existed. In other words when fat is substituted for muscle, the organ is easily broken. If any of these diseased propile had been subjected to sudden grief they might have furnished illustrations of heart breaking. One medical observer records 100 cases of rupture of the heart where there was no grief to account for it. In fact, grief is a very rare cause of heart breaking.

"Disease is the real cause of heart breaking, and the various kinds of disease which lead to it are so many that volumes would be necessary to describe them. The causes of these diseases are manifold, anchare very much under the control of the individual. There are, of course, hereditary tendencies to heart disease; but, as ide from tranmatic eauses these tendencies may exist for years without fatai result. This is a curious fact that the least dangerous heart disease of the creates the most apprehension of danger. It has been

An Lasay on Roller Skates.

From the Larante Boomerang. The roller skate is a wayward little quad

of lake City. One's first feeling on standing up on a pair of One's first feeling on standing upon a pair of roller skates is an uncontrollable tendency to come from together. One foot may start out toward Idaho while the other as promptly strikes out for Arizona. The logs do not stand by each other as legs related by blood should do but each shows a disposition to set up in business alone, and leave you to take care of yourself as best you may. The awkwardness of this arrangement is apparent. While they are setting up independently, there is nothing for you to do but to sit down and await future developments. And you have to sit down too, without having made any previous preparation for it, and without having devoted as much thought to it as you might have done had you been consulted in the matter.

One of the most noticeable things at a skating rink is the strong attraction between the human body and the floor of the rink. If the human body had been coming through space for dear and less those and the strong attraction between the human body had been coming through space for dear and less those and the strong attraction setween the human body had been coming through space for

rink is the streng attraction between the human body and the floor of the rink. If the human body and the floor of the rink. If the human body had been coming through space for
days and days at the rate of a mattion miles a
second, without stopping at eating stations,
and not exceeding Sundays, when if strikes the
floor, we could understand why it strick the
floor with so much violence. As it is, however,
the thing is inexplicable.

There are different kinds of falls in vogue at
the rink. There are the rear falls and freet
fails, the Cardinal Wolsey fall, the fall one
across the other, three in a nile, and so on,
There are some of the falls that I would like to
be excused from describing. The rear fall is
the favorite. It is more frequently utilized
than any other. There are two positions in
skaring, the respendicular and the horizontal.

States are no respectors of persons. They
will lay out a minister of the Gossel or the
Mayor of the city a readily as they will a shortconted, one-suspender boy, or a giddy girl.

When one of a man's feet starts for Nevada
and the other for Colorado, that des not separute him from the floor or break up his lam.
Other portions of his body will take the place
his feet have just vacated, with a promptness
that is surprising. And he will find that the
fun has just begun—for the people looking on
The equipments for the rink are a pair of
skatos, a cushion, and a bottle of infiment.

Information About Two Famous Prize Pichts TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you please inform me whether Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan fought at Boston Corners, or where the fight took place; also where Morrissey and Sullivan fought, and which was the winner? Geo. W. Lorn. Coxsackia, March 13.

Tom Hver and Yankee Sullivan fought for \$10,000 and the champtonship of America at Still Pond Creek, Md., on Feb. 7, 1949. Hyer whipped Sullivan in sixteen rounds. asting 17 minutes and 18 seconds. Hyer retired from on of Koniand, preferred—out, receiving to the tested on his lanters. Yandree Sullivan again claimed the championship, and tought John Motrisses for \$2.200 and the title at Roston tought John Morrissor for \$2.00 and the tile at Ho perners on the 12, 1001. Solition had beaten his pernent, which a decayer ensured and the errord is into the ring. A general fight followed and it is that digring the meior Morrissor went to the ser-satilizan could not see bills on measure of the grow-the ring, and therefore dill not come to time, and referent tharles Albar, decided that Morrissor was fishly, who hasted 35 minutes, during which 37 rea-wers fought.

How to Celebrate St. Patrick's Day. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Pray allow assemble in mass meeting promptly and protest against mitable and accessible Legity. If accommedation of

tellible has accessible let the sens of Ireland deciars war and free her. The men of home are numerous enough if united and in carried, and they are better arised than the made Zeine, with their hometron assessis, who won the respect of even their conquerors for twen practical particular. They faced the foe like men and charged home. Mardeners deserve the halter, not freedom. New York, March 16. Inits Burgape.

From the St. James's Gauctie.

Prof. Förster, the Berlin astronomer, gave an account at a meting on Thesiay of the experiments made in the math of Finand by Prof. Lendstron of Richards 7 degrees north, Prof. Lendstron passes.

At about 07 degrees north, Prof. Lendstron passes are accessed of copier wire terminating in many person with the earth at the business of the second was the formation of an atternationed, rising above the mountain top to an elevation estimated at \$80 feet. The atmospheric electricity attracted to the earth by the copper created this interesting phenometron.

Mr. Bradley Martin's Shooting Box. From the London World.

Last year the Earl of Scalleid let his famous shootings and forest of Raimaca in in Inverties short to Sir dieurs. Alise on a three years hease at a rent of \$1.000 a year. The place had never been tel before. Sir flenty's health will not allow him to shoot hext season, so be has subjet Baimaca in for the remainder of the term to Mr. Bradey, Martin of New York who, it is

Dr Jayne's Expectorant is an old time family medicine age and effectual in all cases of coughs and colds.

A NEW YORKER.

-The Arkansas Legislature has changed name of Borsey county to De Soto county.

— The most universal favorite among Eng

statesmen is the bund Postmaster-General

-The murders in the United States last

ear averaged two a day, the executions two a week.

The Evening Chronicle of Louisville reports that the Passion Play of Salmi Morse will probably first be produced in that town. -A restaurant palace car runs now from

Paris to Rome, and for \$30 exercation tickets to Italy are aned from Paris for boly week.

-Life in Berlin has small charm for many.

On the first nine days of February there were ten st cides a day. Those in the army increase. -A Pawtucket schoolms'am, in order to be aure of punishing the pupil who had whistled, gave every one of the fifty-eight in the room five blows. -Boston's City Clerk, removed by Gen.

Butler in favor of a Democrat, had, as had his father be-fore him, held the post for thirty years. His friends have presented him with \$12,500. It is said that the Strasburg University Library is continually getting valuable gifts from Col. M. R. Mackle, a native of Strasburg, described as "co-proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger."

-The four German officers detailed to or ganize the Sultan's army have, by permission from Ber-im, entered the Turkish service, and afteen Turkish offeers are to join the German army for exp

-Count Festetics, husband of the Duke of Hamilton's only sister (who was divorced from the Prince of Monaco), has belome by the death of his father and uncle about the greatest laudlord in Austro-Hungary -Darmstadt archives show that it cost 24 florins to boil a criminal in oil, 14 to burn him alive, 6 to treak him on the wheel, and 10 to hang him. No one who has ever seen mediæval instruments of torture in Ger

many will doubt these statements.

-Imitation diamonds are often set with tip foil behind them to increase their brilliancy. A Chicago man had a genuine stone mounted in that way, and cleared \$2,000 in a week by betting on its value, the osers being led astray by the backing of tin.

-Italian murderers are very rarely hanged, but their fair is, if convicted, far from pleasant. Pas-sanante, who tried to kill King Humbert in 1878, is fastened to the wall of a nearly dark cell by a five foot chain riveted to his ankle. He has become imbecile -With the consent of the widow of the

late Richard Wagner and the sanction of the King of Bavaria, twelve performances of "Parsifal" will be given at Bayreuth between July 8 and 30 next. Several artists from Musich will take part in the performances -Dr. Schliemann has lately returned to Athens from a visit to Thermopylæ, where he hoped he might find the site of the Polyandrion. This, however, he was unable to do. He is at present at work on the

German edition of his new volume on the discoveries he made last year at Hissarlik -Miss Chamberlain has a rival at Cannes in the person of Miss Crabbe, daughter of a lady who as Miss Herbert, was one of the most admired of London

actresses. She and Montague frequently acted together at the St. James's Theatre in London. A more thoroughly ladylike woman never trod the stage.

—The supply of acceptable ministers is beow the demand, and the religious journals are quite seriously discussing the situation. It is reasonable to expect a lack of candidates for places in the far West, but the Consecutionalist makes the statement that twenty-five of the "leading and most commanding pul-

pits" of its denomination in New England are vacant -In San Francisco lately Sing Lum, under sentence of death, killed himself, and A. J. Hess, his death watcher, died suddenly soon afterward. The Chinese priests say that Lum, being innocent, hanged him self to avoid disgrace, and was received with effusion by

Poo Sot, the great savior, who, on hearing from Lum a good account of Hess, sent for him, too. -Among other strange coincidences is the part played by the number 13 in the life of the late Richard Wagner. In the first place, 13 is the number of letters comprising his name; in the year 1913 he was born; on the 13th of March, 1881, his great work, "Tainhauser," failed to arouse any appreciation in Paris; it was on the 13th of February that he breathed his last; and he died after 13 years of married life.

-A sweeping theatrical bill has been introduced into the House of Commons in England, where it seems certain to pass. It proposes to repeal all existing acts, to relieve the Lord Chamberlain of his duties and the Middlesex magistrates of theirs in connection with licensing music and dancing balls, and to place all theatres and entertainments of whatsoever kind under the Home Secretary for licensing, order, and regulation

In a case in which Sir George Jessel, Master of the Polls, was told on account of his coments as the case was progressing that "it was difficult to argue with his lordship." he said that he always lised counsel to know what was passing through his mind, abling, "I had the misfortune myself to practice before a Judge who used to bottle up his mind, so that you never could tell until he delivered his judgment which way he was leaning. I resolved when I was raised to the bench to take the opposite course and I

think my method has its advantages." -The first performance at the Grand Opera in Paris of Henry VIII." by Camille Saint Saens, took place the other day. The subject being English great pains have been taken to obtain the necessary or locale in this country, and it is stated that, through the kindness of the Prince of Wales, the historic collections at Windsor Castle have been placed at the disposal of M Vaucorbeil for the purpose of having copies made there to good account, and has been very successful in introducing specimens of madrigals, part songs, and other

-The interior of the arch on which the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington rested at Hyde Park gate was found, on being taken down, to be honeycombed with rooms, in which a colony of twenty persons, including the junter and his family, six police men, and a medical student, lived. When the old palace at Somerset House was pulled down to make room for colony of crippies and beggars had been squatting there and that a gang of counces piled their trade in the col-lars. So when the old Winter Palace at St. Petersburg was burned down it was discovered that negriy >0 people had been living for years on the roof of the edflor; that they kept cows and grow vegetables, and to at children had been born and men died on that old syrie.

... The colony of New Zenland has, from its start, attracted a much more a integratic element than any other since the days of the Old Dominion. This was due in great measure to the church colony of Canter-bury, founded by the late Lord Lyttelion (Mr. Gladstone's brother in law; and other zenious churchman The colonists were of excellent stuff, stendy young ith their wives and children. Christ Church, whose port is Port Lyttelton, was fixed on for the capital of the province, and all the streets are named after English ca-thedral towns. The rooks who inhabit the trees around the cathedral came from an English cathedral city, and the progenitors of the deer which roam through the province from Windsor. In fact everything is full of association with the colonists' old "home," as they still call it. Some men of family and fortune have, of late, left England to settle in Canterbury, and the chiest son of a well-to-do peer has gone with his wife to make it his home until be succeeds his father. When the colony was founded Lord Spencer's uncle bought a considerable tract for a few hundred pounds and gave it to his god-son, son of Lord Lyttelton, who now derives from it own lots) more thorsands a year than it cost hun drads. New Zealand is about five days from Melbourne The passage is usually a rough one. Letters from New York to New Zealand take now from four to five weeks

-Queen Victoria and the Princess of Wales have resolved to improve the tone and manners of Lon-don aristocratic society. They are starmed at the en-croselments of American vulgarity and French refine ment, and will attempt to repress both. This is on the authority of the Rev. Resert Laird Collier, who is now in Landon. "To quiet Americans in this city," he writes. this change, should it be wrought will be no great low; but it ought to be downed a blessing. It is not feetly true that some Americans who travel in Europe are 'londer' and more swaggering than other people. The English coort have been gracious toward their American cousins, and society in London has accorded Americans a very gracious entree. For the most part educated and refined Americans are entertaining but there is a class who come to England and talk through their noses, in very bad grammar, and in very lead voices, and names people by measuring everything they see by how much it costs. The women are usually well dressed and talk folder than the men. Both alike finit their meney around in peckless and extentions fashion, and sobermit ded people wish they could make then selves less numerous. Still the present writer is bound to say these types are very few, compared with the well bred, soft respecting Americans with whom one meets in travelling in Europe. Indeed many English people choose to travel with Americans, preferring the intelligent communicativeness of their Yankee cousins to the reticence of John Bull. However, the Queen and the Princess are tired of the baser sort, and what they call "American vulgarity" will no longer be permissible at court "

SWEET, BUT NOT PROPER TO BE TOLD OF.

From the Cicleson Tribune.

I saw the first great size flush into pince.
And in the descential this hang out the light.
A criming pathway shed they publices space.
For the downcoming footsteps of the night.

I heard, soft ringing through the scented air— While all the pulses of not heart were stored. The sity-my steps of sound down golden states. The good right song of some betated bird.

And while the star hung lone and allent there, And the deer hird trilled on its notes of blue. Across my face was blue a come shring hair, and on my lips I felt my love a first hiss.